GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:6732
ANSWERED ON:07.05.2015
RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FUND
Kodikunnil Shri Suresh

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of rural roads constructed under the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) during each of the last three years and the current year,State/UT-wise;

(b) the total amount of funds utilized for this purpose during the above period,State/UT- wise;

(c) whether some States have not utilised the funds allocated for RIDF during the above period;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to provide connectivity to all habitations in the country along with cent per cent fund utilisation?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT)

(a) & (d): The National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) has informed that, financial assistance has been provided by NABARD to various States for rural roads, other than PMGSY roads, by way of loan directly negotiated between NABARD and the State Governments, under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) facility of NABARD. The State-wise details of physical (Nos. and length of roads) and financial sanctions under RIDF for Rural Roads during the last three years (2012-13, 2013-14& 2014-15) and corresponding progress are given in Annexure. As on date, NABARD has not sanctioned any project under Tranche XXI (Fin. Year 2015-16). Normally, road projects under RIDF facility, have to be completed within a time period of 3-4 years from the date of sanction in respect of North- Eastern states and 2-3 years in respect of other States. State Governments can draw amount for the sanctioned projects upto closure of the tranche.

(e):Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the objective to provide single all-weather road connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations, existing in the Core Network, in rural areas of country. The programme envisages connecting all eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 500 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) in plain areas and 250 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) in Special Category States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand), Tribal (Schedule-V) areas, the Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and in Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/erstwhile Planning Commission). The PMGSY permits up- gradation (to prescribed standards) of existing rural roads in districts where all the eligible habitations of the designated population size have been provided all weather road connectivity. For most intensive IAP blocks as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs, the unconnected habitations with population 100 persons and above (as per 2001 census) are eligible to be covered under PMGSY. There is no proposal, at present, to relax the above existing norms. Under PMGSY, the target is to provide connectivity to 1,78,184 nos. of eligible unconnected habitations as per Guidelines. Out of this target, projects have been cleared for 1,45,012 habitations and as reported by the States, 1,08,668 habitations were connected upto March, 2015.